NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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AGRICULTURE.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 298.

With respect to the stages, all those I have seen appear to me to be rather too broad to admit of people working with that ease which is requisite. I should therefore incline to think, that in place of one broad stage in a room, of six feet, or even four feet and a half, which I have observed to be the narrowest in use in France, it would answer the purpose better to make two stages of three feet broad each, with a passage betwixt them of three feet broad, and a like passage of three feet upon each side of the room next the walls; together with another passage of the like dimensions at each end of the stages, by which means all your people could go about and work with ease, without incommoding each other, and, indeed, without being hampered in any shape whatever. Besides, the stages being only three feet broad, must be a great advantage at the time of mounting, (of which afterwards,) because in that case the heat of the cabins in which the worms make their cocoons cannot be so great as must be the case when the stages are six or four feet and a half broad, as the fresh air must have much more easy access to pass through them; a circumstance of the highest importance, particularly at the time of mounting, as the weather, from the advance of the season, must then be greatly hotter, than at any other preceding time during the whole course of the cultivation.

Both in Languedoc and Quercy I have seen baskets used nine feet in length, and four feet and a half broad, which exactly filled up one division of a shelf of the stage. But I could not by any means approve of baskets of that size, as they appeared to me to be extremely cumbersome and unwieldy; besides that, from their great length, and the necessary slightness of the materials, they were very apt to ply and bend down in the middle, and for that reason were, in my opinion, to be avoided. In short, I regarded them as being greatly inferior to the smaller baskets above mentioned, as to real use and convenience.

It is proper to observe, that care should be taken to place the stage in such a position as not to allow the sun to dart directly upon the worms, as they are not able to bear the heat of it in this manner when it is great. It will even kill them, especially when they are young; and if it should not go that length in a colder climate than in the south of France, it will, notwithstanding, have the effect to torment them, and render them very unquiet, and prevent them from eating with their usual appetite. If the sun darts upon them when they are large, you will see them fly from it as fast as they can, and seek for shelter in the shade, even at the expense of the want of their food.—When young they are not able to get out of the way, and by that means are often killed by it, as above mentioned.

In place of the wicker baskets already described, I observed a very simple and good contrivance practised at Montauban, in Quercy. They take a barrel hoop, which they form into a circle, fixing it with packthread or twine, after which they bind across the bottom eight or nine rows of reeds, both ways, by which means the bottom is thrown into little squares, tying the reeds not only to the sides of the hoop, but fixing them also in all the different places where the reeds come in contact with one another. This forms a sort of basket, which is extremely light and handy; and besides, as the reeds stand at a good distance from each other, it gives much more air to the worms, which is a great advantage. After making their baskets, in this manner, they cover them with strong grey paper (the strongest paper is the best), and so place their worms upon them. This sort of basket I tried while I resided at Montauban, and found them lighter and more handy than those before described; however, it must be owned, that from their figure they do not pack so easily; or in other words, take more room upon the shelves of the stage.

But to return to the treatment of the worms upon their being newly hatched: it is proper to observe that too many leaves should not be given to them at one time, and that the leaves given should be spread very thin; because, if too thick put on, a great number of the worms, as they are then so small, will run the risk of being lost amongst the litter, from which they will not be able to disengage themselves; and you must be careful to cut the leaves small during the first ten or twelve days, where the number of your worms is such as to admit of your doing so; but if your quantity of worms is large, it would require too much work to cut the leaves for them, so that in such cases you must give them entire.

When the worms are in their first age you need only clear away the litter once, because their ordure at that time dries as fast as they make it, being in small quantity. When the litter is to be taken away for the first time, you have only to turn the parcel upside down and so pull off such a quantity of the litter as you find necessary, which is the most expeditious way of cleaning them at that time.

In giving the leaves to the young worms, you must make the leaves lie hollow upon them, to give air to the worms. When put on too flat and close, they prevent that free circulation of the air which is at all times necessary for the health of these insects.

During the whole of the first age, the leaves of the young plants of the mulberry, in the seed bed and nursery, as being the tenderest, are greatly preferable to the leaves of older trees as food for the young worms; for which reason it becomes of importance to have always a succession of young plants coming on yearly in your nursery grounds.

When the silk-worms enter upon their sickness, they abstain from that moment from all manner of food. As soon, therefore, as you observe some worms of a parcel begin to grow sick, in place of three give them only two meals a day; when more of them sicken, confine them to one meal only; and from the time you observe most of them sick you must give them no more food, till the whole parcel, or at least the far greatest part of them, get over their sickness, (by having cast off their old skin), that you may carry them all equally on; at least as nearly so as possible which saves a vast deal of trouble in the management.

When the silk-worm gets over his first age or sickness he is of a greyish colour, and his little trunk, or point of his head, is of a jet black colour, by which he is then distinguished.

When he gets over his second sickness that little trunk is of a brown colour.

When he gets over his third sickness his head is remarkably large, which is the distinguishing mark at that time.

And when he gets over his fourth sickness he is of a brownish yellow, or deep buff colour.

You must not clear away the litter from the worms while they are about changing their skin, or what is called their sickness; but as soon as they have got clear of their old skin then you are to remove all litter.

During the second age it is advisable still to continue to feed your worms with the leaves from the young plants in your nursery, as these are still preferable to those of older trees for the worms at this time.

You must now begin to be attentive to clear away the litter from time to time, so as to prevent all danger of its heating, which proves highly injurious to the worms. These insects are remarkably fond of cleanness, which besides helps to enliven them, and gives them a keen appetite for the first leaves which are given to them always after cleaning. The litter is taken away in the following manner. You scatter some fresh leaves upon one corner of the basket, to which the worms having attached themselves, which they will readily do, you then take up the worms by means of the leaves and stalks they cling to, leaving the litter underneath. Having thus taken up all the worms from that corner, and placed them above those adjoining to them, you then clear away the litter from that corner, and carefully sweep together, with a little broom of twigs or heath, all the refuse and excrement, which you must remove entirely before you replace the worms in their station; and in the same manner you must proceed with the rest, till you have thoroughly cleaned the whole basket.

During the third age make use of the leaves of such trees as have been planted out in the field, but reserve the leaves of your oldest trees for the fourth age, as these last leaves are reckoned the best for the worms when come to their maturity.

Be attentive to cleaning away the litter as before directed which, during the third age, should be done at least four or five times; and take care to clear away, from time to time, all dead worms the moment you observe them: and to throw aside also regularly all such worms as appear to be diseased, to prevent them from infecting the rest, which will happen if this article is not pursued with the strictest attention. All the worms which you observe to grow of a yellow colour, and to have their skin shining, are strongly diseased, and must be immediately thrown away, for fear of infecting the sound ones. These diseased worms sometimes void a yellow liquid at the tail, and it often also bursts out at other places of their bodies. These must always be attentively

removed the moment they are observed; but it becomes more essentially necessary before the worms enter into their third sickness, because at this time they become most dangerous, by voiding the yellow liquid above mentioned, which is poisonous to the worms, and exceedingly contagious; insomuch, that every worm that happens to touch this liquid is sure to be infected with the same distemper, which has hitherto been found to be incurable. *(To be continued.)*

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

ROBERT SMITH, Esq. President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, *on the Management of Dairy Cattle—the Distribution of their Manure, —the Advantages of Steaming Fodder—the Arrangements of one of his Farms—and his Mode of accelerating the Production of Cream by Culinary Heat.*

DEAR SIR—You have asked me to send to you a statement of the arrangements of my dairy farm, Orange, two miles from Baltimore. This I am about doing, because it is a part of my creed, that an unreserved communication of our respective practices cannot fail to lead to beneficial results.

The barn is constructed according to the best Pennsylvania models. The yard is to the south of it. On the east and west sides are cow stables, containing 110 well made stalls, and well ventilated by a sufficient number of windows and double doors. In these stables are, in summer as well as in winter several ranges of cattle, duly littered and properly secured, each by a chain and halter. At the tails of each range of cows, there is a drain made of strong planks—and so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine. These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all the fluid matter to their southern terminations, where they intersect similar drains, which convey all this liquid manure into a cistern fifty feet long. The cistern is so placed and constructed, as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also all the liquid matter of the farm yard. In it there is a pump, by means of which its contents are pumped into a large hogshead, fixed on a pair of wheels drawn by oxen. To the end of this hogshead is attached a box pierced with holes, into which this liquid manure flows through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprinkled over the ground as the oxen move forward.

For the purpose of augmenting the quantity and of improving the quality of the food of my stock of every kind, I have established a steaming apparatus. It consists of a boiler and two wooden boxes, in which boxes, is steamed the food These boxes contain each eighty bushels. By this simple apparatus every species of coarse vegetable offal is converted into nourishing food, and all the ordinary provender is rendered more nutritious.

In the dairies near Philadelphia, it is well known, that sweet butter of the first quality cannot be made but from cream *quickly* produced from *fresh* milk, and that whenever the milk remains many days to produce its cream, such cream acquires an unpleasant taste that is imparted to the butter.

Since the month of January, 1823, my dairy people have been in the practice of always placing the pans containing the milk, in water simmering hot. The oily parts which constitute the cream, are by such heat separated from the other ingredients, and then, from their specific lightness, they of course ascend to the top in the form of cream. Cream is thus obtained during the coldest weather in winter, in the course of about twelve hours after the milk has been taken from the cows. And the operation of churning such cream never exceeds twenty-five minutes. The milk pans remain in the hot water about thirty minutes. The butter has invariably been of a fine flavour, and of a beautiful yellow colour; and in the nature of things, it never can be otherwise, unless the dairy women should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter.

It may not be amiss to state to you, that the skim-milk under this process, is a very pleasant beverage. In summer and in winter, it bears the agitation of a carriage without becoming sour.—And every morning, throughout the year, a person comes to the farm and takes from 250 to 300 quarts, for which he pays two cents per quart, cash, and on the same day he retails the whole among the people of the town, at three cents per quart.

The hot water in which the milk pans are placed, is contained in large flat wooden vessels attached to a stove. The water is heated by means of a flat tube fastened to the side, and near to the bottom of each vessel, and introduced through an aperture into the stove. The heat of the stove affords the additional advantage of preserving in the dairy house, the requisite temperature during the winter season.

The dairy house is a stone building, consisting of three spacious apartments for the preservation of the milk, the cream, and the butter, and for the making of the butter. Two of these apartments are under ground and arched, and properly ventilated. To the south side is attached a convenient shed, with the requisite shelves, and with a copper boiler for the washing and keeping in good and sweet condition all the dairy utensils.—In the front is a penthouse.

When I began, I really did not imagine, my dear sir, that I should have subjected you to the fatigue of reading so long a letter. Be this as it may, I beg you to be assured of the respect with which I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq. R. SMITH.

Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

CULTIVATION OF PEAS.

Peas of all other grain demand a more frequent renovation of seed; for if these pulse were to be sown a few years on the same kind of soil, a visible degeneracy would take place in the nature of the pea, and the crops would become slighter at each successive harvest. Neither is it prudent to crop the same field with peas but at an interval of four or five years, since a shifting of ground is not less necessary to the well being of the crop, than a change of species.—*Bannister's Husbandry.*

The above theory respecting the importance of changing seeds of peas and other vegetables is not so generally acquiesced in as it has been formerly. The modern doctrine is that the most healthy stalks, stems or bulbs, should be selected for bearing seeds; and such as obtain maturity at the earliest period of the season are to be preferred. Dr Cooper of New Jersey says, [see page 93 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.]—"Our early peas were procured from London the spring before Braddock's defeat, and have been planted successively every season since on the place. They have not been changed, and are now preferable to what they were when first obtained." Perhaps as much good may be effected by breeding from the best vegetables as the best animals. We are told by some English agricultural writer, that wheat has been greatly improved in quality as well as quantity by taking the trouble before harvest to cull in the field the finest and earliest heads for seed. In some cases however it will be best to change the seed in order to accelerate the introduction of an improved variety; and, after such change, to be careful always to select your seeds from the most forward and perfect plants.—*Editor N. E. Farmer.*

APRIL.

Your hemp and flax are all dressed; your wood cut and housed, or piled up; and your sleds housed safe for the next winter. Your orchards are all pruned, and the brush removed and cut up for summer's use. Your fences are in great forwardness; your mowing-grounds are dressed from your barn yards, and your hemp, flax, oats and barley grounds, together with your spring-rye, and wheat lands, now claim your attention.

This is one of the most important months of the twelve, for the farmer. Harrow down your ridges, plough and cross-plough for your hemp, flax and barley, and dress after the first ploughing with well rotted manure from your stables, barn-yard, or hog-pens, at the rate of 10, 15, or 20 loads to the acre, according to circumstances, and sow from 2 to 3 bushels to the acre, of each, and harrow in the seed, not upon the furrows, this will bury your seed too deep; but upon a surface made smooth and even with a harrow. Your land cannot be pulverized too much with the harrow after your seed is sown.

Your wheat 2 bushels, and rye 1½ bushels to the acre will do best; when dressed with plaster, 1, 2, or 3 bushels to the acre or with lime or leached ashes, sown and harrowed in with the grain.—Your crops will be more secure against the rust, blast, and smut, than when sown upon the stronger manures, especially if soaked in a strong pickle of sea-salt, or saltpetre, rinsed clean, and rolled in plaster, or live ashes, when sown. Plaster and ashes answer well, also, when sown upon your hemp, flax, barley and oats. The time of sowing all your spring grains will depend much upon the season, with this general rule, the earlier the better, with proper security against frosts; be sure to catch a dry seed-time if possible, the difference in the value of your crop, will richly repay a strict attention to this part of good farming. Hemp will do to be repeated successively, for many years, with high manuring; but all the other crops as above, should be sown after corn, or potatoes, or upon stubble land, ridged in in the fall, and perfectly free from weeds, or their seeds, or upon turnip grounds after stubble. Select a warm, rich piece of ground near your dwelling, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 roods, render it rich with horse or hog manure; plant this with English white potatoes, they will answer to begin to dig in July; these, when steamed, or boiled, will serve for early food for your hogs, and bring them forward for early pork, and save your corn in the fall. I can say that 4 pigs, which averaged 27lbs. in the middle of July, by this mode of feeding, averaged 180 lbs. at Christmas following, with a very trifle of corn, ex-

cepting the last month they then had corn altogether, to harden the pork. This will be found one of the cheapest modes of bringing forward pork-hogs. If the expense of fuel in boiling is an objection, let it be remembered, that one or two gallons of water are sufficient to steam a hogshead of potatoes, if they can be placed over the steam, and covered with bran, or Indian-meal, which is perfectly dry, of 4 or 5 inches thick, so as to prevent the escape of the steam: before one gallon of water is exhausted, the whole hogshead will be boiled fit for the table; let these be mixed in your swill-barrel, or tub, with the bran, or Indian meal, and placed near your hog pen for ready use: a good pen full of fat hogs in the fall, makes the purse and the family rich through the year; and the rich manure they will afford you, with a little attention in carting in earth and litter, will increase your next crops more than the hogs expended in their fattening; thus you have your pork clear, besides the increased value of your lands. Try it and see.

ADVANTAGES OF FALLOW CROPS OVER SUMMER FALLOWS.

Jesse Buel, Esq.—In answer to your circular, I would observe, that I should not have presumed to furnish matter for a volume of the Memoirs of the Board, had it not been asserted, that "any facts, however simple, would be considered valuable."

I have carefully watched the progress of improvement in agriculture, in order to derive benefit from any system of cultivation, new and useful, which might be proposed. Although many improvements in the business of husbandry have been suggested, which would no doubt be of advantage to the farming interest, were they reduced to practice, yet I shall speak of but one, which I consider the most prominent, and that deserving the greatest attention; and which, if generally introduced, would save to the farmers of this state, annually, many millions. I mean the introduction of fallow crops and the abandonment of summer-fallows altogether, on green sward. The experience I have had in the system, confirms my belief, that all spring crops, such as oats, peas, barley and potatoes, may be raised on green sward, well ploughed, either in the fall or spring, and rolled with a heavy roller, with less expense in labour, and double the nett profits, than on stubble land, that the expense of tending a corn crop, on ground of that description, and thus managed, would be less than the expense of summer-fallowing; and that good or poor land would not be exhausted as much in growing most of the above crops, with the sod under, unmolested and unexposed, while rotting, as it would be in receiving two or three ploughings, while in a partial state of decomposition, in the heat of summer, exposed to the influence of the sun, rains and winds. The first experiment I made of this kind, was a crop of corn, on a stiff sward of spear grass, ploughed in the fall, and well harrowed in the spring, without rolling. My crop 72 bushels to the acre, worth 50 cts. per bushel—Nett profits, $23,30 per acre. The ground was well ploughed once next spring, and sowed to peas: crop, 32 bushels, per acre, worth $1,00 per bushel—Nett profits, $25, 10. The peas were harvested early in September, and the ground well ploughed once, and sowed to wheat: crop, 31 bushels to the acre—Nett profits, $22,90 to the acre. Nett profits in three years, $71,30. I have this year raised corn on land adjoining, and of a similar soil and sod, (the soil is what farmers call a sandy loam,) managed in the same way, save only the crop was but once hoed: (wet weather prevented:) crop, 100 bushels to the acre. No manure was used; and not so much labour in tending, as stubble land would have required. In the same field, I sowed 60 roods of ground to flax, and harrowed it in well on the sod. The crop grew well and was the best I have ever raised on any ground.—It fell down, and I pulled it while in blossom; after which I ploughed the ground once, and sowed to turnips. The turnips are very fine, and promise a good crop. [N. Y. Memoirs.]

RELIEF OF CATTLE WHICH ARE HOVEN OR CHOKED.

The flexible tube for the relief of cattle that are hoven or choked consists of a strong leathern tube about four feet long and half an inch diameter, with a leaden nozzle, pierced with holes at the insertion end. It should be kept in every farmery. There is a similar one, on a smaller scale, for sheep, which should be kept by all shepherds.—*Loudon.*

THE POTATO CLEANER

Is a hollow cylinder, or perforated cylinder, or barrel, with a wooden axle through its long diameter, and a handle at one end, by which it is turned like a barrel churn. A hinged board forms an opening for putting in and taking out the potatoes, which fastens with an iron hasp and staple. It is filled with potatoes or other roots, and then placed in a cistern of water, by means of a crane or otherwise. In this state being two-thirds immersed in the water, and one-third full of potatoes, it is turned round a few times, when the latter are found cleaned, and the barrel is lifted out by the crane, emptied, filled and replaced.—*Ibid.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of the British province of New Brunswick has granted a bounty of $600 to John Wilson and Benjamin Church, for establishing a paper mill; and $200 to John and Oliver Barbarie for establishing salt works. These must lessen the importations of paper and salt from Britain.

The legislature of New Brunswick has granted Alexander Wederburn $400 to assist Emigrants—$2800 to the Agricultural Society—$12,000 to encourage the raising of Wheat on new land—$16,000 to encourage the Fisheries—and $7000 for the revenue cutter.

The legislature of Nova Scotia has renewed the bounties on the Cod and Whale Fisheries of that province.

A College edifice is erecting in New Brunswick estimated to cost between 40 and $50,000.

The exports from New Brunswick (including 27,944 tons new ships) for the year 1826, amounted to $2,599,796—imports $2,232,848—Difference $357,448.

THE POTATO.

The introduction of the potatoe plant into France, received, for more than two centuries, an unexampled opposition from vulgar prejudice; and it was not until Louis XV. who wore a branch of the flowers of the potatoe in the midst of the court, on a day of festivity, that the people for the first time yielded through fashion to acknowledge its value.

A gentleman in Fredericksburg, Va. writes under date of April 10, as follows: "The season here is pleasant, the air is perfumed with fragrance from the blowing vegetation, and the eye is delighted with the sight of verdant fields. Lilacs are in full bloom, Asparagus is in perfection, Lettuce and Radishes abundant, and peas almost ready to blossom.

POTATO ONION.

This rare vegetable is of late introduction into our country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, under ground, similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal, grows very large, and is easily cultivated. Prepare your land in the best manner, and plant one onion in a hill, the hills to be one and a half feet apart. It does not produce seed as other onions, but is increased by the root.

THE SEASON.

An attentive observer has favoured us with the following data of the return of the barn swallows and martins to our Island, for five years past, which he has noticed at his farm in Portsmouth:

Swallows.			Martins.		
1823	April	13,	1823	April	20,
1824	April	10,	1824	April	13,
1825	April	1,	1825	April	20,
1826	April	18,	1826	April	20,
1827	April	3.	1827	Not seen.	

Newport Mer.

CAUTION.

A correspondent of a Vermont paper says it is well known that the severity of the past winter, and the scarcity of fodder have caused an unusual mortality among cattle and sheep. But it may not be as generally known that unless more precaution is used in carrying away or burying the carcases, sickness, as the warm weather approaches, will be the inevitable consequence. In too many instances are they left in the immediate vicinity of barns or of the public road; and the noxious effluvia which rises from them, floats on the gale, and poisons the atmosphere for miles around.

Newspapers in the United States. There were but seven papers published in the United States in 1750; in 1810 there were three hundred and fifty-nine (including twenty-five published daily), which circulated twenty-two million two hundred thousand copies in the year. In 1823 they had increased to the number of five hundred and ninety-eight. The number of copies circulated in the year by these journals, it is calculated, exceeds thirty millions. The whole of continental Europe, containing one hundred and sixty millions of inhabitants, does not support half the number of journals that exist in the United States.

The number of newspapers published in the languages of India, and designed solely for native readers, has increased, in the course of seven years, from one to six. Four of these are in Bengalee, and two in Persian.

A country Gentleman walking in his fields saw his gardener asleep under a tree. "What," said he "asleep when you should be at work, you idle wretch: you are not worthy that the sun should shine on you." "I am truly sensible of my own unworthiness," replied the man, "and therefore I laid me down in the shade,"

GARDENING.

The following directions for the culture of Kitchen Garden Vegetables, were prepared for the second volume of the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.

ASPARAGUS.

Beds should be made as soon as the ground is clear from frost, the first part of April in ordinary seasons. The ground must be well worked to the depth of a spade blade, and intimately mixed with rotten horse manure. The seeds should then be sowed in rows or drills, twenty inches apart, and one inch deep, the rows crosswise of the beds.—They should be raked in, lengthwise of the rows.

Asparagus will be large enough to begin to cut, the third spring after it is sowed. It may be cut until the 20th of June every year afterwards. As soon as the cutting season is over, hoe it over lightly, so as to loosen the soil and make the surface even. Every other year spread on each bed an inch layer of good yard manure before hoeing. The tops will now grow to a great size, and mostly seed well. Early in the spring cut the dry tops close to the ground, lay them evenly on the beds, and burn them there. Then hoe the beds over, and rake them again. They are then prepared for the new growth.

Most of the English writers recommend breaking up old asparagus beds once in a certain number of years. Some beds in the western part of New York have been cut twenty-five years, and under this course of treatment they still continue to be as good as they ever were.

RADISHES

Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing, and keep the weeds out.

Radishes are excellent early vegetables, but soon give place to others. The same ground may be planted to cabbages after the radishes are off.

LETTUCE.

It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Some sow a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart, between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables will occupy the whole land.

PARSNIPS.

They should be sowed about the 28th of April. But Dr U. Gregory prefers the last week in March; and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed which will admit of the earliest culture. He says, parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwish of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured; and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

ONIONS.

They should be sowed about the 27th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Hoe them as soon as they are just up sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season.—The tops will fall about the 10th of August. But they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry. Being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession. Some valuable observations on the culture of Onions will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. pages 89, 138, 149, 251, 265.

BEETS AND CARROTS.

They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart—if carrots are in drills, but sixteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

BEAN, (*Faba,*)

A genus of plants according to Tournefort and Jussieu, and a species [of Vicia] according to Linnæus and other botanists. Olivier found it growing spontaneously in Persia, and considers it a native of that, or of some neighboring part of Asia.

The ancients had many ridiculous prejudices in relation to this vegetable. In Egypt, to look at it, was an act of uncleanness. In Greece, Pythagoras forbid its use; and at Rome, the Flamen Dialis was not permitted to name it. This proscription is differently accounted for by different writers. Clemens Alexandrinus ascribes it to a supposed property in the bean to create barrenness in animals; and Theophrastus superadds a similar property in relation to vegetables; while Cicero accounts for it by alleging, that "it disturbed the mind, and obscured the faculty of divination by dreams." It has however surmounted all these prejudices, and has been long in general use, either in a green or dry state, in every part of the world.

Of the species we have mentioned, the horse bean is supposed to be the type, and has many varieties, known in different places by different names, as the Julian, the Mazagan, the Toker, the Sandwich, the Spanish, the green Genoa, and the Windsor. Of the Kidney bean, (the Phaseolus Vulgaris,) the varieties are still more multiplied, as they alter, when planted near each other, by reciprocal fecundation. La Burlays, in his La Quintanie, enumerates sixty, and M. Bosc says, that in the garden of M. Gavoty de Resthe, he had seen four hundred!*.

But however multiplied the races, the character and habits of the plants continue to be nearly the same. They all affect a strong, substantial, moist soil well dug, and abundantly manured; and the enemies they most dread, are late and frosty springs and early and hot summers. These circumstances cannot fail to attract the attention of the cultivator, and the more so, as they involve a practical contradiction; for as the one invites to late planting, so the other would appear to forbid it. The only remedy, in this case, is to regulate our labors, not by the almanac, but by the temperature of the weather and the earth, which will never deceive us. When these begin to favour vegetation, and not before, dig and manure your ground thoroughly, and (after smoothing the surface and forming the drills) begin by planting the Toker, Broad Spanish, and Windsor, and subsequently the Mazagan, Early Lisbon, Long Pod, White Blossom, and Green Genoa, the former four inches apart in the rows and the latter half that distance. The effect of this management will be to secure a succession of fruit, according to the different degrees of precocity in the plants; and to make the varieties which bear cold the best, the *first*, and those which are least injured by heat, the *last*, in the series.

The Kidney-bean, being more sensible of cold and wet weather, than the preceding species, must be planted later. Its varieties are divided into two races—the climbing and the dwarf, (scandens et humilis) the former requiring poles to support them, the other requiring no support. Of the first of these races, the most approved are, the Prague, the Prudhome, the Altogether-Yellow, and the Red; and of the second, the Dutch, the Loan, the Yellow, and the Swiss. After the preparatory labour, indicated above, the climbers should be planted in groups (four or five together) with a pole, well fixed in the earth, for them to mount upon; while the dwarfs should be placed in rows, at the distance of two or three inches from each other and carefully covered. Squares of these (the dwarfs) may be planted from April till August, according to the taste and convenience of the cultivator.

The last species we shall mention, and the latest to be sown, is the *Lima Bean*, which ought not to be hazarded before the frosts are completely over, and then committed only to a rich, warm, and well laboured soil. It is usually and best cultivated (like all other climbers) in what gardeners call *hills*, composed of rich mould and separated six feet from each other. Four or five beans and two or three stout poles, nine or ten feet in length, are sufficient for each hill. When the beans begin to run, they should be trained to mount the poles, for it is only by doing so, that they will receive that degree of air and of sunshine, which is necessary to the production and perfection of their fruit.*

Our remarks thus far have been confined, or nearly so, to the sowing of the bean. Those which follow, apply to its management after that work is over, and are common to the labours necessary or useful to the whole family. When the plant has attained the length of three or four inches, the earth about its roots should be loosened with the hoe and a fresh portion of it drawn up to the stem. The rule for subsequent labours is to hoe again, when the flowers begin to show themselves, and a third time, about a month after the second hoeing—but the better practice is to take as our guide, in this respect, not the condition of the plant, but that of the soil and of the weather, and whenever the latter is dry and hot, or the former hard, or baked or infested with weeds, repeat the hoeing: remembering, that it is

* N. Cours d'Agriculture, Art. Feve.

* The Carolina Bean, is but a variety of the Lima, and is therefore to be managed in the same way, with the exception, that being less in volume, four feet between the hills, give sufficient room for it.

not easy to commit any excess in this way; and in general, that the oftener the work is repeated (unless the weather be wet,) the finer and more abundant will be the crop.

When the bean is sufficiently in blossom (which is taken for granted so soon as the lower or first formed pods begin to swell) it is a practice not uncommon, to pinch off the tops of the vines; the object of which is, to prevent this plant from having more pods than it can bring to perfection; and to render better those which are left, by giving to them a nutriment, which would have otherwise gone to the support of a useless portion of stem. But of this practice and of the theory on which it is founded, we may be permitted to doubt, because it does not appear to follow, that when the growth of a plant is checked or suspended in one direction, it will not exert itself in another as injuriously to the crop, as any increased length of stem would have done. Every day's experience shows, that if we pollard an apple tree, we indeed stop its growth upward, but that instead of sending its surplus juices to the support and enlargement of the fruit, (as this practice supposes,) it hastens to throw out lateral stems or succors, which give no fruit whatever. Our creed therefore is, that in the vegetable economy, certain juices go to the production of stem and certain others more elaborated, and of a different quality to that of flowers and fruits, and that whether desirable or not, the art of giving to either a destination different from what nature intended, is yet to be discovered.

The bean, of every species or variety, is exempt, as we believe, from the depredations of insects, but left for seed, or winter use, it often suffers from very dry or very wet weather—the one, diminishing the bulk and hardening and shrivelling the skin; the other, rotting the bean, and when it does least mischief, altering its flavour.—For the former, frequent watering may be a cure, but for the latter, there is perhaps no remedy.

In the neighborhood of cities, the dwarf varieties are often cultivated in hot beds—but the product is always of a very inferior kind; for of the whole catalogue of table vegetables, none is more apt to take a disagreeable flavour from hot and fermenting dung (which is the basis of these beds) than the bean. Of this process therefore, we only say, that it differs in nothing from that already described for forcing asparagus.

GARDEN PEAS.

They should be planted about the 28th of April, (early peas for the market much sooner.) in drills by pairs six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space from centre to centre between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time merely pull out the weeds.

CABBAGES.

They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May; they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up, until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens to be an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This is a very valuable grass. It springs very early. When cut off by the scythe, it neither waits for fresh shoots from its roots, nor until its wounds be healed, but continues growing on just as if nothing had happened. The leaves which have been cut will grow, on a rich soil, nearly, if not quite, one inch in the course of twenty four hours, forming new points gradually as they increase in length.

It is very observable, when it has been sown with red clover, and both cut off by the scythe at the same time, that it greatly outstrips the clover when cool weather commences in the fall, and soon becomes much taller than it. The stalk of orchard grass is very solid, grows high, and the leaves are abundant; therefore the first crop of it will greatly exceed that of timothy. As horses and cattle eat the hay freely, and thrive well on it, I am compelled to believe it must be a much more profitable grass for this purpose. As it blossoms with red clover, and should be cut at the same time for hay, and will (except in high latitudes) produce a good first, second and third crop for mowing, if the soil be good, it must be greatly preferable to timothy, either for soiling, grazing, or hay, unless it should hereafter be found, that it is greatly inferior to that grass in nutritive properties. No information or observation, however, has occurred, since my acquaintance with both these grasses, which would justify this opinion — On the contrary, it would appear, that orchard grass is as nutritive as any of the grasses generally used by us, and that it may be more profitably employed either for hay, pasture or grazing, than any of them.

Notwithstanding the great value of orchard grass, it will be found much the best practice to cultivate no more of it for hay than can be cut and secured in proper time. Though it will stand without apparent injury some time after it be fit to cut, it is greatly injured if mowing be deferred for a considerable time after it is in full bloom.

The seed of this grass is light and chaffy, shatters out greatly, unless the plants be cut in time, and very carefully handled. It would seem that the seed is often damaged. I have sown three bushels of it to the acre without obtaining anything like a sufficiency of plants. As it is much smaller than oat grass seed, it would seem, that one bushel of it ought to be enough for an acre of ground, if the seed was sowed without being injured.

The plant yields an abundance of seed: therefore, saving a plentiful supply of it will not cost the farmer much labour if he be careful in the gathering and saving of it.—*Lorain's Husbandry.*

PAPER AND TYPES.

A letter to the Editor of the Franklin Journal, mentions that Cameron and Sons, of Edinburgh, have an improved machine for manufacturing paper. A single machine will produce in twelve hours, fifteen reams of large size news, thirty reams of demi, or crown, and sixty of foolscap or post paper, of uniform thickness, free from air bubbles, water drops, or hemming; exactly square, with smooth edges. The same letter states, that Messrs Didot, Legrand & Co. of Paris, have an improved machine for casting types, by which they cast from 100 to 160 at a time. Two workmen of ordinary address, will fill the mould three hundred times a day, and can consequently, cast from thirty to fifty thousand letters, or forty thousand on an average. This is said to be equal to the work of from twelve to fifteen men, upon the old plan. The letters are pronounced to be uniformly more perfect, than those formerly produced. So great is the saving by this process, that manufacturers state their prices to be thirty per cent. below those of other founders in Paris, although the latter sell thirty per cent. below the London prices.

EASY MODE OF CUTTING GLASS.

Mr Buckner of Mayence describes, in the Archives of the Society of Pharmacy of Northern Germany, a method of cutting glass, which is as follows: A thin card, one, two or three inches broad, is glued to the glass in such a manner, as to cover the line in which the fracture is to follow in its whole extent. When the card is dry a line is traced upon it by means of an iron or steel point, taking care to cut it down to the glass. In this groove a thread is then placed of a line and a half or two lines diameter, and brought round the vessel. The latter is steadied, and two people laying hold of the extremities of the thread, move it rapidly backward and forward upon the glass. In less than a minute, and when the thread begins to smoke, the glass cracks. The author attributes this effect to the developement of electricity, since, in this case, he says, we cannot admit an alternation of cold and heat, as takes place in other methods. The thickest pieces of glass may be cut in this manner.

POULTRY-YARD.

Management of Fowls. In order to have fine fowls, it is necessary to choose a good breed, and have a proper care taken of them. The Canton breed is thought highly of: and it is certainly desirable to have a fine large kind, but people differ in their opinion which is best. The black is very juicy; but do not answer so well for boiling, as their legs partake of their colour. They should be fed as nearly as possible at the same hour and place. Potatoes boiled, unskinned in a little water, and then cut, and either wet with skimmed milk or not, form one of the best foods. Turkeys and fowls thrive amazingly on them. The milk must not be sour.

The best age for setting a hen, is from two to five years; and you should remark which hens make the best brooders, and keep those to laying who are giddy and careless of their young. In justice to the animal creation, however, it must be observed, there are but few instances of bad parents for the time their nursing is necessary.

Hens sit twenty days. Convenient places should be provided for their laying, as these will be proper for sitting likewise. If the hen-house is not secured from vermin the eggs will be sucked, and the fowls destroyed.

Those hens are usually preferred which have tufts of feathers on their heads: those that crow are not looked upon as profitable. Some fine

young fowls should be reared every year, to keep up a stock of good breeders; and by this attention, and removing bad layers and careless nurses you will have a chance of a good stock.

Let the hens lay sometime before you set them, which should be done from the end of February to the beginning of May. While hens are laying, feed them well, and sometimes with oats.

Broods of chickens are hatched all through the summer, but those that come out very late require much care till they have gained some strength.

If the eggs of any sort are put under a hen with some of her own, observe to add her own as many days after the others as there is difference in the length of their sitting. A turkey and duck sit thirty days. Choose large clear eggs to put her upon, and such a number as she can properly cover. If very large eggs, there are sometimes two yolks, and of course neither will be productive.—Ten or twelve are quite enough.

A hen-house should be large and high; and should be frequently cleaned out, or the vermin of fowls will increase greatly. But hens must not be disturbed while sitting; for if frightened, they sometimes forsake their nests. Wormwood and rue should be planted plentifully about their houses; boil some of the former, and sprinkle it about the floor, which should be of smooth earth not paved. The windows of the house should be open to the rising sun, and a hole must be left at the door, to let the smaller fowls go in; the larger may be let in and out by opening the door.—There should be a small sliding board to shut down when the fowls are gone to roost; which would prevent the small beasts of prey from committing ravages, and a good strong door and lock may possibly, in some measure, prevent the depredations of human enemies.

When some of the chickens are hatched long before the others, it may be necessary to keep them in a basket of wool till the others come forth. The day after they are hatched, give them some crumbs of white bread, and small (or rather cracked) grits soaked in milk. As soon as they have gained a little strength, feed them with curd, cheese parings cut small, boiled corn, or any soft food, but nothing sour; and give them clean water twice a day. Keep the hen under a pen till the young have strength to follow her about, which will be in two or three weeks and be sure to feed her well.

The food of fowls goes first into their crop, which softens it; and then passes into the gizzard, which by constant friction macerates it: and this is facilitated by small stones, which are generally found there, and which help to digest the food.

The pip in fowls is occasioned by drinking dirty water, or taking filthy food. A white thin scale on the tongue is the symptom. Pull the scale off with your nail, and rub the tongue with some salt: and the complaint will be removed.

It answers well to pay some boy employed in the farm or stable, so much a hundred for the eggs he brings in. It will be his interest then to save them from being purloined, which no body but one in his situation can prevent; and six or eight cents a hundred will be buying eggs cheap.

To Fatten Fowls or Chickens in four or five days.—Set rice over the fire with skimmed milk, only as much as will serve one day Let it boil till the rice is quite swelled out: you may add a tea spoonful or two of sugar, but it will do well without. Feed them three times a day, in common pans, giving them only as much as will quite fill them at once. When you put fresh, let the pans be set in water, that no sourness may be conveyed to the fowls, as that prevents them from fattening. Give them clean water, or the milk of rice, to drink; but the less wet the latter is when perfectly soaked the better. By this method the flesh will have a clear whiteness which no other food gives; and when it is considered how far a pound of rice will go, and how much time is saved by this mode, it will be found to be cheap.—The pen should be daily cleaned, and no food given for sixteen hours before poultry be killed.

To choose eggs at Market and preserve them.—Put the large end of the egg to your tongue; if it feels warm it is new. In new-laid eggs, there is a small division of the skin from the shell, which is filled with the air, and is perceptible to the eye at the end. On looking through them against the sun or a candle, if fresh, eggs will be pretty clear. If they shake they are not fresh.

Eggs may be bought cheapest when the hens first begin to lay in the spring, before they sit; in fall and winter they become dear. They may be preserved fresh by dipping them in boiling water and instantly taking them out, or by oiling the shell; either of which way is to prevent the air passing through it: or kept on shelves with small holes to receive one in each, and be turned every other; or close packed in the keg, and covered with strong lime water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1827.

INSECTS.

It will be well to begin in season to make war on insects. Your weapons, offensive and defensive may be decoction of elder, made by pouring boiling water on the leaves or roots of the common elder, but more especially the dwarf elder; decoction of tobacco; quick lime; lime water; soot; unleached wood ashes; strong lye; water impregnated with tar, or turpentine;* salt water; urine, and soap suds. Scalding beds, or plats of ground in which you intend to sow garden seeds, by drenching them with boiling water, has been done to good effect, but must be a tedious process. Dusting plants with flour of sulphur, or pulverised roll brimstone is good against bugs, mildew, plant lice, &c. and serves to give vigour to vegetation.

Care is necessary in using some of the above mentioned remedies not to injure the plants by your applications. Strong brine, or urine if not diluted, will sometimes destroy plants as well as the insects, which prey upon them.

Mr Yates of Albany recommends the following prescription for destroying caterpillars: "Take a handful of worm wood, one of rue, and two of Virginia tobacco; (a sufficient quantity of tobacco alone will do, but not so well,) boil these together in about two pails of rain-water, for nearly half an hour, strain it through a cloth, and with this liquor sprinkle the trees. He performs this with a barrow engine; but the operation should be performed when the caterpillars or worms have left their nocturnal nest or webb, and are dispersed on the trees. Repeat the operation two or three times and they will drop down and expire."*

* Thacher's Orchardist.

But although any or all the above antidotes to the ravages of insects may be effectual, we doubt whether anything will often be found more advantageous than common soap suds. "This mixture of an oil and an alkali will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests, and bred among the leaves. And when used in the early part of the year, it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them; but whether by rendering the surface of the leaf disagreeable to the animals, and thus repelling them, or by neutralizing the acid they deposit, and thus preventing the leaf from contracting into a necessary form for their reception, I cannot presume to determine. One of the modes by which this mixture indirectly contributes to the fertility of the ground may be by its destruction of the insects which prey upon the plants. It is also, I think, to be preferred to lime water, or the wood-ashes and lime which Mr Forsyth recommends for the destruction of insects. It is preferable to the lime water, and the lime, because lime loses its causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to air, and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dredging of the leaves with the fine dust of wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labour, and is obtained without expense."*

Deane's New England Farmer likewise states that soap suds, forcibly applied (by means of a syringe, garden engine, &c.) is the best remedy against the aphides, or that species of plant lice, which is found on the leaves of plants.

SOAK YOUR SEED CORN IN COPPERAS WATER.

In the fourth volume of the New England Farmer, page 284, we published a communication from a correspondent, dated Gloucester, March 18, 1826, and signed "*A Subscriber*," recommending the use of copperas water to preserve Indian corn from the wire-worm, from which the following is extracted: "I used about one and an half pounds of copperas in three pecks of corn. I made the water warm, and soaked the corn full 48 hours before planting, putting in corn and copperas as we used it out. It is not easy to use too much copperas. I believe the more the better." This preparation the writer says, "I am confident is a full and entire remedy against the wire worm, and also against birds, who will not eat it after they have pulled it up. I am even sanguine in my belief that it is a preventive against the ravages of the cut worm, for I could not otherwise account for their not injuring my field, when many of my neighbors actually lost most of their fields, and some of them were under the necessity of replanting."

It appears, likewise, that "Mr Ralph Owen, of Belchertown, Mass. in May last, planted 3 or 4 acres with corn which had been soaked in copperas water; the seed came up well, and not a plant was destroyed by worms. An adjoining field, planted with corn which had not been steeped was very much injured." N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 395. We have likewise been verbally informed by gentlemen, who have experienced or witnessed the effects of the above mentioned preparation that it has, in every instance, completely answered the purpose of a preservative against insects; and it is supposed greatly to accelerate

* Papers of the Bath Agricultural Society.

the growth of the young plants, by its fertilizing properties.

Nasturtium. This is deserving of cultivation, as well on account of its beautiful orange coloured leaves, as their excellence in sallads. The green seeds in this plant, make one of the nicest pickles. There are a major and a minor kind.—The former being most productive, is the proper sort.

The Brussels Sprouts is an open headed cabbage, grows very high, and produces a great quantity of excellent sprouts in spring.

Capsicums, or Red Peppers. Sow capsicums towards the end of this month, on a warm border, to produce plants for planting out towards the latter end of May, or beginning of June. In the eastern states about the middle of May will be soon enough to sow them in the open ground.

Tomatas, or Love Apples. The seeds may, towards the latter end of this month, be sown in a warm border, and about the end of May, will be fit to plant out in the place, where they are intended to remain for fruiting. They will require such support as directed for nasturtiums.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

An association of respectable ladies has been formed in this city, for the purpose of encouraging good *Female Domestics.*

The constitution provides for the registry of the names of the female domestics, whose services may be obtained by the members of the association on application therefor; institutes certain rewards for those who live a certain period of time in the same family; and makes some provision for such as may be out of employ. The members pay a dollar a year, and are thus ensured the services of a faithful domestic. Those domestics who register their names will be pretty sure of good places during good behaviour; but in case complaint against them is made to the managers of the association, their names will be struck from the register.

The New York Society for the improvement of Domestics has been productive of much good. It has recently chosen its officers for another year. 47 premiums have been awarded.

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 16.

Number of cattle at market (including 84 unsold last week) 287—sales $4 50 to 5 50 the hundred; two very fine Oxen brought $5 75. 30 unsold. Cows and calves, and working oxen not in demand. Number of sheep 110—50 sold for $3 50 each. Number of swine 130—none sold.

[Patriot.]

In 1776 Mr Jefferson occupied the most westerly house in Philadelphia. It is now the centre of the city.

The Peach Trees at Long Island, N. Y. were not in blossom on the 14th inst. but the buds were opening.

A Society has been formed in Wales to promote matrimony. Each member binds himself to be married within a year.

A good book, in the language of the booksellers, is a saleable one; in the language of the curious, a scarce one; in that of men of sense, a useful and instructive one.

American Lyceum.

The *Board of Delegates of the American Lyceum of Science and the Arts for the County of Worcester* will meet at Leicester, on Wednesday, the second day of May next, at ten o'clock, A.M.—An address will be delivered on the occasion, at the Centre Meeting-House, at half past eleven, by the Rev. JOHN R. COTTING. It is expected that the subject of *Common Schools* and a *Geological and Agricultural Survey of the County* will come before the Board; and the several Towns in the County are respectfully invited to form Branch Associations, and to be present on the occasion, by their Delegates.

By order of the President,

April 7, 1827. IRA BARTON, *Secretay.*

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston,

A few papers of the seeds of the *Bene plant;* some account of this plant will be found on page 300 of last week's New England Farmer.

Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do.

Commodore Porter's Valparaiso Squash, (introduced by Commodore Porter, on his return from the South Seas, grows large, and is a delicate and fine Squash.)

Lucerne,—See New England Farmer, page 235.

Fine Family Pumpkins.

A few pounds of the celebrated Altringham Carrot Seed This seed was originally from Altringham, Cheshire, England. It has been raised a few years by Mr PRINCE of Roxbury, and several other gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston, who speak of it in high terms. This seed was procured from Mess. Thorburn & Son.

Orchard Grass Seed.

A few bushels of Foul Meadow Grass Seed.

Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears.

A great variety of Beans and Peas, by the bushel or smaller quantity.

Carolina Water Melon—Pine Apple, Green Citron, and Nutmeg Melon, Canteloupe Melon.

Mangel Wurtzel, large White Norfolk Turnip, Ruta Baga &c.

A few small boxes of Garden Seeds, assorted for family use. Each box contains forty-five different kinds, including Peas, Beans, Sweet Pot Herbs, and every vegetable usually raised in a Kitchen Garden. Price $5,00 per box.

White Kidney Beans.

Dun coloured ditto

Warrington Dwarf ditto

The above lot of Seeds is warranted equal to any in Boston. Most of them have been tried in Pots and Hot Beds.

The publisher of the Farmer has made arrangements for supplying any quantity of the Black Currant bushes and Buckthorn quicks for hedges, by leaving their orders at this office.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

No. 52 North Market street, (Up stairs) opposite the north side of Faneuil Hall.

The Agricultural Warehouse, which has been established in this city about six years, has become so extensive, and of so much importance to the community, as to induce the proprietor to continue and extend it in all its various branches, for the accommodation of experimental and scientific farmers, by the introduction of new and useful implements of husbandry, and to furnish the practical farmer with the best tools for his business.

An establishment of this kind not only serves the above purpose, but as a deposit for the inventive artizan to place his articles for sale.

The proprietor does not hesitate to say that among the variety of articles on hand at this Establishment, many are far superior in their form and construction, and far better adapted to the purposes for which they are intended, than any others which have been in use in this country.

Among the variety of Ploughs on hand are to be found those of Tice's Cast Iron—Starbuck & Mitchell's ditto. Howard's Cast and Wrought Iron ditto—Self sharpening ditto—Common and expanding double mould board ditto—Sinclair's side hill ditto—with a large assortment of common ploughs made by Warren and others, approved manufacturers.

Pope's Improved Hand Threshing Machine, which has been fully tested during the last fall, and is considered by those who have used it as far superior in every respect to any machine that has ever been invented for the purpose. Rights to use this machine for counties or states may be had on application to the subscriber.

A great variety of Hay and Straw Cutting Machines—among which are Willis's Horizontal and Vertical ones—Safford's large and small size ditto—Eastman's ditto, with side gearing.

Improved Cylindrical Corn Sheller which has been sufficiently proved to be considered the best machine for the purpose yet invented.—Jones' common ditto.

Gault's patent Churns—Philadelphia patent ditto—Curtis's patent ditto—Common kind ditto, of all sizes.

A very large and general assortment of every kind of Garden and Field Implements, among which are 300 dozen of Goodyear's real Manure and Hay Forks which are offered by wholesale or retail, on very reasonable terms. Forks purchased at this Establishment will be mended at a very trifling expense, and warranted equally as strong as when new.

Likewise, Sivret's improved Balances for weighing Hay, Live Stock, &c. weighing from 1 to 5 tons, warranted accurate. J. R. NEWELL.

Kenrick Nursery.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES for sale as usual near the Brighton Post Office.—The nursery contains a good variety of English Cherry Trees; and of Pear trees, from which gentlemen who seasonably apply can obtain samples of several of Mr Knight's new sorts, so highly recommended in the Agricultural Journal. Also many thousands of budded apple trees of superior kinds, good size, and allowed by all to be very thrifty and handsome. Several thousands of budded Peach trees, consisting of a choice collection of about 40 of the best sorts discovered in gardens or the market; the peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high, and the buyer has his choice at 30 cents each; there are likewise plenty of Apricots and Nectarines.

Of good sized Ornamental trees, the Flowering Catalpas, and Horse Chesnut—the Mountain Ash—Weeping Willow—Silver Fir—Larch—Sugar maple—Butternut, &c. Currant bushes,—the common red of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms.—Also the large Dutch White, and Red;—the Champaine and the Black.—Red, White and Damask Rose bushes.—Senna, Gum Acacia, English grapes,—Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, &c.

This Nursery, within six miles of Boston and so easily viewed, stands in no need of that incessant praise, the interested and artful lavish on some distant Nurseries, which they well know are located in a wrong direction for supplying people in these Northern States. For it is an established maxim, of which they cannot be ignorant, that trees of rapid growth ought not to be robbed of their roots in the fashionable way and removed from a mild to a colder situation,—but the reverse. However, Yankee sagacity is not easily outwitted, hence experienced Agriculturists as far south as Rhode Island, give a decided preference to trees from Northern Nurseries.

Orders addressed to J. & W. Kenrick, and sent to the Brighton post office, or left at the office of Dana & Fenno in State Street, will be duly attended to; and trees will be packed in clay and matts for shipping when ordered, but distant gentlemen should always employ some agent to receive and pay for them. On Saturdays, packed trees will be delivered in Boston free of charge for conveyance.

In transplanting one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by an unreasonable diminution of the roots, therefore special care shall be taken for their preservation. tf. March 9.

MISCELLANIES.

From the Greek.

WOMAN.

O thou! by heaven ordained to be
Arbitress of man's destiny!
From thy sweet lip one tender sigh—
One glance from thine approving eye—
Can raise or bind him at thy will,
To virtue's noblest flights, or worst extremes of ill.

Be angel-minded! and despise
Thy sex's little vanities;
And let not passion's lawless tide,
Thy better purpose sweep aside;
For wo awaits the evil hour,
That lends to man's annoy thy heaven entrusted pow'r.

Woman! 'tis thine to cleanse the heart
From ev'ry gross, unholy part;
Thine in domestic solitude,
To win him to be wise and good;
His pattern, guide, and friend, to be,
To give him back the heaven he forfeited for thee!

A Tropical Climate.—Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The vete rouge lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breath flies. Lizards, cockatrices, and snakes, get into the bed—ants eat the books—scorpions sting you on the foot—every thing stings, bites, or bruises—every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Mariam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea cup—a non descript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter! All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering her entomological hosts to eat you up as you are, standing, out of your coat, waist-coat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, vapour and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces.—*Edinburgh Review.*

John Wessell.—Sextus 4th, having a great esteem for this learned German, sent for him, and said "Son, ask of us what you will, nothing shall be refused to you that becomes our character to bestow, and your condition to receive." "Most Holy Father," replied he, "I shall never be troublesome to your Holiness; you know I never sought after great things; the only favor I have to beg is, that you will permit me to take out of your Vatican Library, a Greek and a Hebrew Bible."—"You shall have them," said Sextus; "but what a simple man you are; why do you not ask for a Bishoprick?" "Because, Holy Father, I do not want one," replied Wessell.

The stock of cotton in Savannah on the 29th ult. amounted to 32,544 bales, of which 3631 were Sea Islands.

An Hieroglyphic.—The Greeks made use of the same word to signify the *soul* as they used for a *butterfly:* evidently because a butterfly is only a caterpillar that changes its form without dying, and bears therein a similitude to the soul, which continues to exist in its new state after the dissolution of the body. It was for this reason that the Greeks justly represented the soul hieroglyphically under the form of a butterfly, and afterwards proceeded to give it the very name of that insect.

Henry Stephens.—In the printing-house of this great scholar, every person spoke Latin, from the master to the old maid who served in the shop.—The brothers were so anxious to have all books accurately printed at their press, that after diligently examining every sheet twice, before they printed it off, they put out a third proof at their door, and promised a louis d'or to any person who should find a fault in it.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Active Benevolence! A horse harnessed to a chaise, was observed during the greater part of yesterday tied at the lower end of Merchant's Hall. Some passer-by, more considerate than the owner of the beast, towards night placed on a conspicuous part of the harness the following label—"*Wanted, Half a Peck of Oats. Inquire within.*"

A Bookseller's Judgement.—Dr Prideaux used to relate that when he brought the copy of his "connection of the old and new testament" to the Bookseller, he told him it was a dry subject, and the printing could not be safely ventured upon, unless he could *enliven the work with a little humor.*

Mr Zadoc Presho, of Pelham, gathered from a single vine (seed accidentally planted) the last fall, 230 squashes, for seed, after having plentifully supplied his family of seven or eight during the summer.

The cultivation of sugar in the state of Georgia is extending. A planter in Early county last year made 18001bs. of good sugar from an acre and a half of cowpenned pine land.

THE SEASON.

The weather is mild and charming, and the spring comes on rapidly. Mr. Prince, the horticulturalist, of Flushing, informed us this morning, that we have not had so forward a Spring since that of 1791. The peach trees were then in blossom on the 20th of April, whereas the usual time for their blossoming in this latitude, is about the first of May. This year however, the buds are already bursting forth, and they will be in blossom before the 20th. Many fruit trees are now in blossom, and the apricots are thus early dropping their flowers. The horticultural indications are, that the present will be an uncommonly fruitful season. [N. Y. paper.]

The Sangerfield, Onedia County Intelligencer says, a strange disease has lately broken out among the sheep in that town, of which hundreds have died. A kind of grub worm has been discovered in the head a little above the eye. The largest is about ⅜ths of an inch long, and as large as a pipe stem, and many others are found in the same head, some but little smaller and others quite small. They are found to be alive after the sheep is dead. No remedy has yet been discovered. They have been put into spirits of turpentine, but this does not kill them.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

BLOODGOOD & Co *attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Ho ticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.

D. & C. LANDRETH.
Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODMAN, No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. tf. Dec. 15.

TO FARMERS—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees, which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of peat meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for the family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to an intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such need apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington str't.

Rose Bushes & Grape Vines.

For sale at the house of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester—80 Hundred Leaf Rose Bushes—90 do. Province, or Cabbage—10 Four Seasons do—300 Damask do—30 Burgundy do—6 Austrian do—25 Marble do—10 Tuscany do—100 French do—8 Lagerstoæmia Indica, or Crape Myrtle—200 Grape Vines, (white Sweet Water)—Snow Ball Bushes—white Lillies—red and white Lilacs—50 gallons double and single distilled Rose Water, made from all damask roses. April 6.

An Imported Bull for Sale.

A full blood bull of the North Devon breed, will be 5 years old in May next, will be sold at a reasonable rate or let on shares for one or two years to any person who may be well recommended. He is a superior animal—dark red—as this breed always is—therefore easily matched for working cattle; being the most active in England for labour—also excellent for beef and milk. He is now at Sandwich, N. H. and may be had the 1st of May A letter to the subscriber (post paid) will be attended to. JOHN PRINCE.
Roxbury, Mass. 20 March 1827.